#### THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE. birlot No. 1—Its Commander—The Great
Mange—Interview of the State Officers
rith General Schoffeld—His Views—Their
issurances—Stagnation in Bhainess—The
Prochets—Danuge—The Crops. &c..
Richnorn, Va., March 15, 1867.
filitary rule is now supreme in Virginia, and henceward the Old Dominion will be known as "District
.1," until reconstruction is thoroughly established.
this change quite a revolution has been accomplished
erry little cost, and so far without any dissension

ost, and so far without any dise s now the military governor of the district. and a race but recently result from the variable of a great republican governing the right to exercise the franchise baying been ed upon them. To the present, however, one soarcely recognize the fact of the change, for the published order of General Schofield. the best of the existing State governments to perform the duties of their respective offices an impartial administration of justice. The order concludes by saying that the staff of the department of the Potomac are assigned to corresponding duties in "District No. I." The press here are highly eulogistic of the newly made commanders, and every city paper gave flattering notices of his first order, all complimenting him for the kind and gentle manner in which he piaced the people under the soldlers' heel. General Schofield is an officer of merit and distinction, and, notwithstanding the representations made of him as a conservative in politics. I do not believe there is any more foundation for them than there would be to call Grant a democrat. As was proven by the order of Schofield organizing a military commission for the trial of Dr. Watson, the negro murderer, there is little doubt that he will faithfully discharge his duties, without any regard whatever to politics, of which I do not think he troubles himself. Various committees, deputations and individuals have called upon the commander to know his views in relation to how office holders, electors and others will be affected by the new law; but upon these points he has been exceedingly reticent, and in one instance dismissed an inquisitive Portsmouth defegation with the statement that he would give them a written answer. To-day the State officers, consisting of Secretary of the Commonwealth, First Auditor, Second Auditor and Treasurer, accompasted by a large number of the Virginis Senate and and Representatives, called upon General Schofield, signified their intention to second him in the arduous and important position he had just assumed and assured him on the part of the people of Virginia that his task would not be made disagreeable by any action of theirs. The subjects of a convention, the State elections and the adjournment of the present session of the Legislature were discussed. General Schofield thought the Senate had taken the proper course in calling a convention, and he hoped the House of Delegates would second their achad taken the prop

to renew their obligations, bonds, &c., until elections can take place or are ordered.

The unusually severe winter, combined with the obscurity in the political horizon, have stagnated both more cantile and agricultural pursuits; consequently the business of the city has suffered considerably. Never before has there been so little doing, nor so many people memployed. This inactivity in every branch of commerce has been unparalleled, consequently the various charities have been severely taxed. It is estimated that in this city alone, out of a population of upwards of \$6,500 persons, \$20,000 are unemployed, mostly colored people. No doubt the opening of the season will bring a favorable change; and is must be borne in mind that the stoppage of navigation, not only from the long freeze but from the press in freshet, has had a considerable influence, and alone has suspended many operations. The city has been active during all the times in administering its chaffies; which it has done with no niggard hand to both white and colored, the latter being particularly locked after.

The tobacco crop, which is now coming into the city, cityes some appearance of an awakening, and by report the reaptly of good tobacco will be considerable.

infections left to sow what outs are necessary. But side corp lead has been broken up, and it will be long before the low grounds can be approached. This will all tries a heavy rush of work suddenly on the farms, and it is deskted whether many will be able to meet the demand, for agenie from the cotton States are here looking as a second to be paid berg, many planters will be minus hands. To estimate at all this great expectations are raised on the whest crop, which looks very promising. Arrangements are this being made for more extended crops of the states. But it is noped by all classes that the corn crep will not be neglected.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Columbia.

Directing of the Colored Citizens of Columbia.

COLUMBIA, March 18, 1867.

One of the most remarkable meetings of colored citizens
ever held in South Carolina convened here to-day, the
occasion being the celebration of the passage of the
lift enfranchising the colored race.

By invitation General Wade Hampton, W. F. Desas-

By invitation General Wade Hampton, W. F. Desas-sour, Edward Arthur, A. F. Talley and Jarves G. Gibbs addressed the meeting. Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Mash, both colored, also made speeches. Sentiments highly homosphis to the negroes were expressed, and the meeting showed signs of gratification at the spirit of political affiliation with which they have been met, and the citizens generally were equally pleased to find that the colored men evinced a disposition to be-some identified with the true interests of the State. Should a convention be called the people will nomi-

uld a convention be called the people will nominate and support the best men in the country, and, as stated by the colored man, Nash, in his speech, they will urge Congress to repeal the disfranchising clause which deprives them of the services of those in whom

### OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Military Bill in the State—What is Thought of it in Charleston—Influence of the Politi-cians—Apathy of the People—Conversation

cians—Apathy of the People—Conversation on the Subject, &c. dec.

Charleston, S. C., March 14, 1867.

The reconstruction project has not had the visible effect on the people of Charleston that was generally expected. The citizens are, however, in the hands of the fire-esting politicians, who avail themselves to the full extent of their influence to poison their minds and mislead them, by all the devices and knavery known to politice. The people de not manifest much excitement over the new project in regard to the reduction of the State to the condition of the State to the condition of the critery. Their manner would, on the context, implies one with the idea that they are stolidly indifferent to whatever fate may have in store for them. They manifest no disposition to speak in public on the subject, and maintain an ominous and gloomy mideace, from which they cannot be drawn by even the art of the most skilful cross-questioner. This reticence is doubtless imposed by the experience of politices. reticence is doubtiess imposed by the experience of political discussions in the past, several har room altereations having occurred within a few months between parties so

The condition of the city is one of death like apathy, superinduced in the main by the delet far miente characteristics of the people of the South, but partly attributable to the exhaustion which follows a desperate war. Always noted for their warm blood and sureasonable extremes of opision, and distinguished, moreover, by the negrator of their advocacy of whatever sheers or dogma they might espouse, the citizens of Charleston may as well be supposed are secrety indigmani at the exactions of the Reconstruction bill, but they make no complaints and cannot be easily drawn base exquises in the subject.

Their condition is evidently unhappy and their state of mond is probably a very accurate reflection of the condition of their city. Apathy, hash, death like stillness is configurate and cannot be carried to the condition of their city. Apathy, hash, death like stillness is charged and wards down upon the uniterior like a heavy carries and claim which the city like a heavy carries and claim which the city like a heavy carries and claim which the city like a heavy carries and claim which the condition of the conditio

the visitor at almost every turn; roofless houses and battered chimneys, uprearing grim and gaunt, over piles of crumbled masonry, and yet no effort is being made to revivify the gloomy scene. The people cling to the oid ruins, mourning and sighing over the spectres of the things that were, looking back instead of forward, unmindful of the golden opportunities of the present and the direful destruction to which they are being swept by the swift moving tide of events. They are clinging firmly, obstinately to the ruined past in preference to hewing out for themselves with man ly fortitude a path through the gloom into a brighter future, or uprearing fresh and fairer edifices on the ruins of the old. Society here has also its "burned district," and its region of temples crushed and torn by the force blows of war; and this is the unhealthful equilibrium between things material and spiritual, which at present maintains the people of this locality in a quiescence so ruinous to themselves and to the interests which they should have at heart. Society is indeed sadly disorganized and unsettled. The place is by no means what it was before the war. Its characteristics are not so positive, nor are its ways so demonstrative or so noisy. Its "rife-saters" are no longer blatant, brawling heroes or builles, nor its leaders strong and arrogant moulders of the political destiny of the State. From their high position they have fallen—the one to a thug, like prowler, seeking concealment in the shadows of the ruins he has caused; the other a wrinkle browed soewier whe may speak but little, but who fames within, with bitter thoughts. The barrooms are no longer noisy with the vaporings of politicians, but their influence is still powerful in maintaining the present state of affairs, although from certain indications it is judged that the mass of the citizens, weary of the troubles of this probative state, would willingly agree to any reasonable proposition advanced by Congress for the purpose of bringing back the normal conditions of peace and best-

into the cars of the blinded and unhappy citizens, and the misrepresentations they make of Southern sentiment by their ranting and mouthing, the people are likely to suffer severely.

As far as can be learned from careful inquiry and persistent attempts at "drawing out" the private opinions of all classes, except the politicians, it seems certain that the people of this city are in the main anxious to submit to the decrees of Congress in order to bring about a permanent settlement of the difficulties and miseries consequent on the war; but this, their politicians are plotting to prevent, with, it must be said, a prospect of the most complete success. The tactics of the latter have partaken grautly of caution lately, and very little is heard of them, although they may be occasionally seen of an evening, gathered in confidential knots in the gloom of the hotel porches or in some remote corner of one of the many drinking saloons throughout the city. They all look on Northern men with suspicton, and all classes of citizens hold also from them. Occasionally, however, one may catch a word or two of the whispered conversations of such assemblages, which go far toward putting the difficulty in its proper light.

Last evening the gloomy porch of the Charleston House was quite well filled with lounging politicians and gray coated citizens, whose custom it is to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening from their seats on the rough and uncomfortable from settee which runs along the entire front of the house, on a level with the sidewalk. This broad promenade is the meeting ground for most of the small fry politicians whose secret influence maintains the present uncomfortable state of affairs. Last evening, on one end of the porch, remote from the line of in and outgoing travel to and from, the hotel, there assembled five or six feet distant, in the semi-obscurity.

The party was composed of a stoot planter from Charleston district, a man of middle are, dressed in butternut clothing and fair, but his checks were flabby, and t

parasoularly looked after.

Top, which is now coming into the city, starnoe of an awakening, and by report and to do an awakening, and by report and the ropairs estimated to cost master, and the ropairs estimated to cost as an away and the ropairs estimated to cost as a few and the ropairs estimated to cost and the ropairs and the ropairs estimated to cost and the ropairs and the ropai

would be better, he thought, than cringing and fawaling where nothing could be gained by it.

The planter thought it was mighty hard on everybody, but probably the politicians knew best about it, although for his part, he wanted to see the thing settled.

The young man in the store clothes here interpolated in his indescribable South Carolina drawl, a few words to the effect, that he, too, was in favor of the adoption of the amendment, an avowal which gained for him a black scowl of enmity from the Quixottic military individual, who tragically demanded to know how such an action would benefit the people of the South.

The youth in the "store clothes" answered ;—"I reckon I'm about as well knowin' to affairs yereabouts as almost anybody, sithough I passed the greater part of the war at Wilmington. I have been up this yere rebellion about as deep as snybody hereabout, and have got out of it again about as clean as could be, I reckon, and there's an end of it. I'm in business here now, and I know that the reason why capital don't come into the So'th, is because we can't give anythin' to secure the money. Property can't be given as a guarantee, because there's a sword hangin' over our heads in the shape of confiscation, and its bound to come in the end, if we don't do somethin' mighty quick."

"When it comes to that," said the military man waving his left hand in a graceful, oratorical gesture, and pulling flercely at his gummed musiache, "when it comes to that, I know what will be done, by God, alr—there'll be a fight."

pulling fiercely at his guimmed musiache, "when it comes to that, I know what will be done, by God, sir—there'll be a fight."

"We've tried fightin' for a spell, I reckon, and it was mighty hard pulling through, and here's where we fetch up in the end," remarked the rusty old butternut-clad planter, with a prolonged clearing of his throat and a final grunt of dissatisfaction.

"But this time the war is going to begin at the North," said the individual of the forense graces, striking an attitude, with his hands supporting his contialis and swinging himself backward and forward on his heels and toes, at the same time bestowing a most indicrous stare, indicative of solf-complacency on his attentive hearers. The speaker, after having antisfied his vanity continued: "The North is more dissatisfied to-day at the action of Congress than even the South itself, and when things are carried with too high a hand then there will come a regular collision, in which the South will get her rights. Congress and Fresident Johnson are so far apart just now that either one must give in, and then impeachment will follow, and then—well just you look out."

The young man in the "store clothes" answered the orscular individual by reminding him of the promises of assistance from England and France on which the South had relied in opening the rebellion. The young man declared that he had soon enough fighting, and all he wanted now was a chance to make money in Charleston. The military man was going on to explain how the South could afford to await its opportunity, when the seduce was broken up by the arrival of a party of Northern men, who broke through the semi-obscurity of the place and sealed themselves in the vicinity, whereupon the disconcented spritts in gray, together with the youth in the "store clothes" "motted into thin air" and vanished.

The foregoing conversation is repeated frequently be-

ished.

The foregoing conversation is repeated frequently between the people and the loud-voiced politicians, who are struggling to hold the wool over the eyes of the citizens, who begin to see for themselves where their interest lies.

### LOUISIANA.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

General Sheridan's Order Preventing Elec-tions-Ristori-The Louisiana Legislature-Impeachment of Governor Wells-Spirit of the Legislators, &c. New ORLEANS, LA, March 10, 1807.

The following is the order of General Sheridan in full prohibiting the election in Louisiana. The General's action has met with universal approbation from all

action has met with universal approbation from all parties:—

ORNERAL ORDERS—NO. 13.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1867.

No commander having yet been appointed for the Military District of Louisiann and Texas, created by the recent law of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebol States," and Brevet Major General Mower, commanding in this city, and the Mayor and Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans having all expressed to me personally their tears that the public peace may be disturbed by the election for some of the city officers, ordered by an act of the Legislature of Louisians, to take place on Monday, the 11th inst., and that body, at a special menion having refused to postpone said election, thereby rendering it necessary that measurem for the preservation of the peace should be taken, I hereby assume the authority conferred upon the district commanders, provided for in the act of Congress above cited, nowfar as it is necessary to declare that he speak election shall take place. It is, therefore, or depth dass for the preservation of the public peace so goth deal be opened until the district commander, under

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Convention of all the railways North, South and the Canadas assembled at Memphis on Wednesday last, the 6th inst., and adjourned from there to meet at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, on the first Wednesday in October. An invitation having been given for the convention to visit New Orleans from the directors of the roads between this city and Memphis, the gentlemen composing it accepted the invitation, arriving in New Orleans on Saturday night isst. This afternoon General Sheridan called at the St. Charles Hotel to pay his respects. Toasts were given and speeches made. The toast to General Sheridan was, "General Sheridan, one of the bravest of the brave, who has assisted in fastening the bonds of our common country." The reply of the General Shewart was called upon for a speech. General Stewart spoke about twenty minutes. A portion of the convention leave to-morrow by way of Mobile.

On the invitation of J. T. Fullon, proprietor of the International Hotel at Niagars Falls, General Sheridan has accepted the hospitalities of this hotel for himself and staff during the month of July.

PERSONAL.

Vice Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian Navy, is in

Vice Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian Navy, is in this city, stopping at the St. Louis Hotel. General D. B. Sackett, Inspector General of the De-partment of Tennessee, is in this city.

At a meeting or the of Elections, held this day, it was
Resolved, That in view of the proclamation of General P.
H. Sheridan, postponing the election heretofore ordered to be held on Monday, the 11th instant, for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of this city, the appointments of Commissional Address of Elections in the various precincus, heretofore the process of Elections in the various precincus, heretofore the process of Elections in the various precincus, heretofore the process of Elections in the various precincus, the process of Elections in the various precincus, the process of Elections in the various precincus, and annualled, and

W. H. SPARKS, Secretary pro tem.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE IMPRACIMENT OF GOVERNOR WELLS AND FROSTAL LINGUISLATION. In addition to the charges previously proferred by Mr.

ment of Governor Wells, that gentleman presented an additional accusation, as follows:—
To the honorable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisians:
Whereas, J. Madison Wells has again violated the constitution of the State of Louisiana, I therefore offer to your consideration a suplementary charge against the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana, in issuing a proclamation in which he attempts to change and prescribe new qualifications for voters, not provided in the said constitution that he has been elected and sworn to support, but in direct violation of the provisions of eaid constitution. Said proclamation is not even signed by the Secretary of State. The proclamation is dated New Orleans, March 8, 1807, and published in the Times, as per copy annexed. Your petitioner charges the said Wells of violating against the authority of said State.

Sworn before Paul W. Collins, Third Justice of the Peace, March 8, 1807.

dance at the se ons of the General As tives Rut, Easts, Austis, Feaner, Tucker, Saider and Eldridge.

Mr. Fagot's memorial to impeach the Governor came up next. The charges are:—Usurpation of authority in violation of the constitution and laws of the State, causing the riot on the 30th of July tast, and violating against the authority of the State "in issuing a proclamation in which he attempts to change and prescribe new qualifications for voters not provided in the constitution that he has been elected and aworn to support, but in direct violation of the provisions of said constitution."

but in direct violation of the provisions of said constitution."

After reciting various acts whereby the Governor had
rendered himself amenable to impeachment, Mr. Fagot
dwelt upon the last act of the Governor whereby he
processims that the military reconstruction bill just passed
in Congress was in toroo. He charged him with usurping the authority of the iederal government and had
taken the oath of office prescribed by the act, whereas
he had not been elected under it. Mr. Fagot asked why
did not the Governor resign if he wished to be elected
under it. Mr. Fagot renewed the motion of Mr. Nut,
to refer the memorial to a special committee of nine.

The motion was supported by Mr. Richardson, whe
said that this was one of the most important matters
ever brought before a legislative body. The removal of
the Chief Magistrate of the State under these charges,
he said, would strengthen the President and encourage
their friends at the North. In his opinion they had
already abased themselves too much in sending delegates to Washington and other acts of subserviency, and
if that course was continued they would be diagraced
and lost.

Mr. Meredith moved to postpone the subject indefinitely.

Mr. Tucker hoped that Mr. Meredith would withdraw

nitely.

Mr. Meredith would withdraw his motion to postpone, as the charges were laid before the house in the manner and form prescribed by law. They should be referred to a committee for investigation. This was due to the constitution, the laws and

tion. This was due to the constitution, the laws and the people.

Mr. Meredith said that he had not made the motion without consideration. He did not approve all the acts of the Governor, but thought that just at this time it would be very impolitic to keep alive such an element of agitation as the proposition for impachment, when the session was so near its close and so much important business to be attended to. He would, however, withdraw his motion, to allow a direct vote on the motion to commit.

commit.

The year and nays were then demanded. Year 74, nays 12. This refers the motion to a committee of nine.

### WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

TEROWN FROM A SLEIGH.—On Sunday morning, while the Rev. Dr. Blinn, pastor of the First Congregational church, Morrisania, was driving along Boston road in a sleigh, on roule to Harlem, the horse suddenly became unmanageable and dashed off at a breakneck pace, finally coming into violent contact with a tree on the sidewalk, throwing the reverend gentleman against it with considerable force and making a complete smash-up of the vehicle. The suddenness of the shock had the effect of rendering Dr. Blinn insensible for a short time after the occurrence, but on his becoming conscious it was discovered that the injury he had sustained was little beyond a severely bruised shoulder, which happily was not of a sufficiently serious character to interfere with his clerical duties.

WESTGHESTER DENOGRATIC NORMATIONS FOR TOWN OFFICERS.—At a large meeting of the independent demo-

WESTCHESTER DENOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR TOWN OFFICERS.—At a large meeting of the independent democratic electors of the town of Westchester, held on Saturday evening, the following nominations for town officers were made:—Supervisor, Abraham Hatheld; Trustees, Ren Ferris, Alexander Elliot and Joseph Thwaltee; Assessor, Thomas Wilson; Justice of the Peace, Morris Balzley; Commissioner of Highways, James W. Lewis; Collector, George Cooper; Overseers of the Poor, Charles Rer and John L. Briggs; Constables, John Farrell, Thomas Thwaltes, Thomas McWilliams and Robert Carlock. A democratic organization, under the name of the Johnson Club, is to hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of reconsidering the independent ticket.

the independent ticket.

THE NEW RAILROAD DEFOT, WHITE PLAISS.—The new depot of the Hariem Railroad at White Plains has at length been completed and thrown open to the public. The building, very prettily designed, has been erected with considerable taste, and is fitted up with a view to comfort and commodiousness.

A Descenare Max.—A Dr. G. A. Wieners was put under \$500 bonds, in St. Louis on the 4th instant, not to carry out his threat of putting a ball entirely through a bouncing widow named Eliza Chard, in case she rerused to marry him. The widow being aware of the existence of one Mrs. Wieners to whom the wretched man's feelig was due, and having the difficult choice of marrying a bigamist or cetting shot, appealed to the law for protec-

#### CONTRACTION AND RESUMPTION.

Letter from a Wall Street Broker to the Secretary of the Treasury. New York, March 9, 1867.

Hon. Huan McCulloca, Secretary of the Treasury:-Hon. Hean McCulloca, Secretary of the Ireasury:— Since the assembling of Congress in December last a feeling of depression has weighed upon the people of this country, owing principally to the uncertainty which existed as to the action of that body. Business atively at a stand still.

Upon the adjournment every one breathed more freely,

your policy, at least for the present.

I am convinced that after the heavy losses sustaine

croulation being therefore supercrogatory as a means to resumption.

This view is confirmed by the fact that, before the war, the banks usually held on an average only seventeen and one-half per cent of specie to their combined deposits and circulation; and that the national banks are now required to hold a reserve of fitteen to twenty-five per cent of legal tenders; although, from the fact of the depositors and noteholders of the banks being always situated in the locality of the bank, there is much greater liability to a run on the reserve in their case than in that of the Treasury, which, while its notes are scattered all ever the country, has but one designated place for their redemption. While, therefore, there are conceivable circumstances under which contraction might be a proper step preparatory to resumption, as for instance in case of the circulation being much larger than it is and the reserve much less; yet with the existing ratio of coin to circulation, and with the fact that the supply of gold in the country is now sugmenting at the ratio of fifty million dollars per annum, it would seem obvious that the further contraction of the curpercory cannot be demanded as a step essential to resumption. Nor can contraction be deemed essential for the rectification of the existing derangement of the values of commodities and securities. So far as the currency is depreciated in value it necessitates an advance of prices; but it no other way can it be said to affect values, and if contraction is not necessary to resumption of specie payments it cannot be necessary to resumption of prices.

This is regred in favore of contraction that it will aid to brighing down prices to their proper level. To a creating the street of the contraction the contraction that the business of the contraction of contraction that the business of the country could not be contracted by a contraction that the business of the country could not be conducted by the contraction of correction that the country could not be conducted by the contraction of correction that the country could not be conducted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the withdraws of government curracty might be contracted by the contract of the contract contracts contract contracts and in green and contract contracts contract contracts contract contracts contract contracts contracts contracts contracts contracts contracts contracts contracts contrac

### FIRE AT KOKOMO, IRD.

Indianarolis, Ied., March 18, 1807.

A destructive fire occurred at Kokomo, Indiana, this morning. One of the best business blocks in the place was entirely destroyed. Among the sufferers are:

Meesra Nixos, dry goods store; Brown & Garrings, billiard rooms; John Bohans, grocery and queensware; Armstroog. Beeson & Co., wholesale and rotall hardware; William Buchanan's jewelry store, the American Express office and the Masonic Hall.

### THE FENIANS.

#### THE FENIANS IN THE CITY.

Apathy Giving Way to Renewed Excite-ment-Belief Becoming General of a Rising on St. Patrick's Day. For the last few days a peculiar apathy has marked

the Fenian movement as far as its expression is confined to this city. The Union square demonstration, though large in numbers and wonderfully enthusiastic under

#### FENIAN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Another Invasion of Canada Imminent— Thirty Thousand Fenians to Take the Field Fully Armed and Equipped—Biagnitude of the Forthcoming Operations—Spirit of the Brotherhood, &c.

The Fenian Convention for the State of Illinois cele-brated the termination of its proceedings in a session of two days by a grand ball last evening at the Board of Trade Hall. Tuesday, the first day of the convention, was devoted to the inspection of the credentials of dele-gates and the hearing of a statement from Colonel Rob-erts explaining the present pecuniary situation of the Brotherhood, the expenditures during the past year and the supplies demanded in the forthcoming work of in-vading Canada. Yesterday was occupied in hearing from each delegate the condition of his circle, the numfrom each delegate the condition of his circle, the num-ber of men he was able to calculate on for active sermously decided to employ special messengers, sworn to

Seventy-eight delegates, representing as many circles throughout the State, attended. Colonel Roberts, and all the leading lights of Fenianism in the West, were of the movement, took an active part in the proceedings. He fought under General Scott in Mexico, and is considered no mean specimen of a soldier. Fenian Hall, where the convention met was decorated with Irish and American flags, and a more stern style of ornamentation in the shape of Springfield rides timed the walls on either side. At the street corners, contiguous to the place of meeting, groups of Irishmen sympathizingly disposed, assembled for hours each day, talking over the fate in store for the Blue with the Fenian conclave.

The convention throughout was marked by the great-

dently got over the traditional reputation of the Irishmen for brawls and dissensions. Probably the earnestness of purpose they evince, auguring unfavorably for the rej

bellicose ceius is anterpasse.

The movement on Canada, not far postponed, is to extend this time from Maine to California. The Fenian miners in the region of Sierras will relinquish their geological explorations, and pick their way to Vancouver's Island, gobble up the handful of redocats at that station and clear both redocats and redskins out of the Red River country. From here a fleet of nearly a dosen vessels, alive and bristling with the invaders will thread its way around Lake Michigan through the clear calm waters of the Georgian Bay to the construction of the peaceful woodcutters on its forest shore and land in the rear of Toronto. From Buffalothe converging point for the Fenians of Pitts burg, Cleveland, Toledo, and all points east am west within twelve hours' drive—a fleet of barges tower by steamer will convey a force of seven thousand men to

Next to Chicago, this city is unquestionably the strong hold of Fenianism—that is, the kind of Fenianism hold of Fenianism—that is, the kind of Fenianism known west of New York city, which embodies as its cardinal principle the erection of an Irish republic on the ruins of the provincial confederation, and its transfer afterwards, when its blessings have been duly appreciated, to the more congenial air of the Emerald Isle. The Fenians, with this idea, and no other idea has half a dozen supporters here, number in this city nearly afteen hundred—a small force, perhaps, but it forms such a determined and thoroughly disciplined nucleus that on the local of invasion being sounded it could easily rally five times the number. The man composing this body drill as regularly as the militis; they are for hold of Penianism—that is, the kind of Penianism known west of New York city, which embodies as its cardinal principle the erection of an Irish republic on the ruins of the provincial confederation, and its transfer afterwards, when its blessings have been duly appreciated, to the more congenial air of the Emerald Isle. The Fenians, with this idea, and no other idea had in the form of a proclamation:

The Fenians, with this idea, and no other idea has half a dozen supporters here, number in this city nearly aftern hundred—a small force, perhaps, but it forms such a determined and thoroughly disciplined nucleus that on the toosin of invasion being sounded it could easily rally five times the number. The men composing this body drill as regularly as the militia; they are for the most part a soldierly and veteran set—such fellows as

ask only a plug of tobacco to rush on an errand into the laws of death, into the gates of hell, or any more dan ous place where life is at a premium. A great m hose who fought as Greek to Greek in the late

the border. In Phileburg, Fort Way ledo, Chicago and here they are of pared to begin the movement they or they are determined not to move until their rifles are converted into their entire force uniformed, raised for transportation to the borde the Canadians to put their doubtly vo comfort of answering every false alar a little time longer, giving a distintere governments, ere the Fenian vangua strong, can take the field. Even fithe

ridiculous disproportion of their means to the enter to be attained were all lost sight of in the victory of O'Neill, from which source the Fenians draw the competence of the saure ratio. One thing, however, is certain—that it they put in the field the thirty thousand men they speak of, in three divisions, aiming first to cut off Canada West (an operation not so very difficult according to the opinion of military officers), and that cencert of action be a forement consideration, together with a certain degree of daring directed to a strategic object, it will give the hapless Canadians enough to do to preserve their fresides from desceration by the irrepressible Fenians.

The proposed erection of a monarchy in Canada at the particular time gives infinite joy to the Brotherhood. They believe it is the handwriting on the wall, which proclaims the passing away of the British American prossessions, or the last straw on the aiready overstrained vertebres of poor, bothered and much to be pitied Canada. In case a king sits on the rocky brow of Quebec, "the American people will then," quoth the Emeralders, "give us both aid and sympathy to clear out the ebnoxious presence and paraphernalis of royalty from juxtaposition with the great and glorious republic." The Brotherhood say President Roberts has more sincere followers at the present moment than President Johnson. This may be prejudice; but they affirm that they are ready to go farther in support of Roberts than the copperheads and conservative republicans would in favor of the occupant of the White House. One thing may be relied on—when the Fenians move this time they move with a vengeance.

# THE CANADIAN REPUBLICANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The cause of the Canadian republicans and that of the Fenians being in common, so far as hostility to the British government goes, could not the parties make some arrangement for co-operative action?

suit the Canadians at all. How, then, would the seplan work in Canada?

First—French Canadians, seeing that the move was one of their own comparists, would not fight again but, on the contrary, would give it all sid and comfort. Canada East could be easily entered and held.

Second—The people of Canada West, finding thems cut off from Britain, by the occupation of the lower se of the province, would, to avoid being averrun by the Forces, solicit samezation from the United States.

Third—The Canadian Fenians, seeing the increatength and success of the body, would openly declare hostility to the British government, and effect a rising.

# SPORTING.

P Foot Races Near Troy, N. Island, Mohawk river, on the 16th inst. The races were inaugurated at Troy on the 7th of February, and were to come off at the island named, which is near Cohoes in come off at the island named, which is near Cohoes in this State, and is admirably adapted to such sport. The day set apart for the races, however, was cold and raw, and few accommodations were provided for spectators. An old and dilapidated booth alone sheltered the runners and a few fortunate friends. A considerable amount of money was bot on the races, ever \$1,500 changing hands during the afternoon. The concourse of lookers-on comprised a number of "Lancashire" Englishmen, operatives in the adjacent mills and factories, and a few Yorkshiremen, which gave an English spirt and appearance to the scene. The runners were athletic and snewymen, and well calculated to favorably inaugurate this first sport of the kind in that vicinity. A stake of \$50 was to be accorded to the winner of the "grand final heat," The distance run was one hundred and twenty-five yards.

The following police to runners subtraces: the names

THE RACES AND ENTRIES.

The following notice to runners embraces the names of the sturdy participants and the numbers of the heats in their order:

First Race.—First, John Enser, of Waterford; second. John White, of Cohoes; third, Edward Wells, of Troy.

SECOND RACE.—First, John Pallett, of Ida Hill, Troy; second, John Crooks, of Cohoes; third, Honry Pierson, of Abany.

SECOND RACE.—First, John Pallett, of Ida Hill, Troy; second, John Crooks, of Cohoes; third, Henry Pierson, of Albany.

THER RACE.—First, George Choron, of Troy; second, John Nurtney, of Cohoes; third, John Long, of Cohoes.

FORTH RACE.—First, Frank Jones, of Lansingburg; second, Thomas McCormick, of Cohoes; third, Robert Frost, of Cohoes

FIFTH RACE.—First, Benjaming Allen, of Waterford; second, Joseph Brooks, of Cohoes; third, G. W. Van Orden, of Waterford.

Sixth Race.—First, John Doran, of Cohoes; second, Samuel Ingham, of Cohoes; third, Thomas Eilis, of Troy.

Sixth Rack—First, John Doran, of Cohoes; second, Samuel Ingham, of Cohoes; third, Thomas Eills, of Troy.

Time, fifteen minutes between each race.
The races were begun a few minutes after two o'clock P. M., and were kept up with greath spirit, friendly rivairy and decorous sest for a period of quite three hours, the later contests going on beneath a driving and blinding snow storm. The runners were stripped to the buff, and wore on their feet light racing candals. Mr. John Bradbury, a jolly Englishman, from Manohester, was the starter, and gave his signals by firing off a revolver, which on the "grand final" heat pesistently refused to go off, thus keeping the stripped contestants in the cold and storm, entirely unprotected for fifteen minutes, until another and more pilable weapon cold be obtained. The six winners, or best runners out of the eriginal six races, were declared by Mr. Thomas Turner, the referee, to be:—

First Nack—John Enser, of Waterford; John Doran, of Cohoes.
Shoond Rack—Charles Crooks, of Cohoes; George Choron, of Troy.

Then Race—Charles Crooks, of Cohoes; Benjamin Allen, of Waterford.

The final heat was run by Mr. John Enser, of Waterford; Mr. Charles Crooks, of Cohoes, and Mr. Benjamin Allen, of Waterford. Mr. John Enser winning the head-cap stake of \$50 handsomely. He was very generally congratulated on his success as the crowd left for the care going to the cities or returning to their homes in the proximate villages. It was gay "very Saturday," and foot racing will be a much prized sport in all this vicinity from this time out, other and more carefully arranged matches being already talked of by the leaders in the sporting community.

## PETITION FOR RELIEF OF DORRANCE ATWATER.

A petition has to day been sent to Congress, with over four hundred signatures, including the names of our principal citizens, praying for the relief of Dorrance Atwater, lately imprisoned here. Atwater, it will be remembered, is the Union soldier who kept the record of the thirteen thousand dead at Andersonville.